

INTERNATIONAL LAW

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.**
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

- (i) Consuls, in receiving state are considered representative of:
 - (a) Head of State
 - (b) The government
 - (c) Foreign Office
 - (d) None of these
- (ii) “International Law is not a true law but a positive international morality”.
 - (a) Brierly
 - (b) Oppenheim
 - (c) John Austin
 - (d) None of these
- (iii) Who is known as father of International Law?
 - (a) Jessup
 - (b) Grotious
 - (c) Hegal
 - (d) None of these
- (iv) Albama Claim Arbitration determines the principles of:
 - (a) Extradition
 - (b) Nationality
 - (c) Neutrality
 - (d) None of these
- (v) Decision of Arbitration is:
 - (a) Binding on Parties
 - (b) Not Binding
 - (c) Partially Binding
 - (d) None of these
- (vi) Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 was a:
 - (a) Non-war Armed Conflict
 - (b) War
 - (c) Just border conflict
 - (d) None of these
- (vii) Nationality of a woman as a result of marriage with a foreigner is:
 - (a) Lost
 - (b) Changed
 - (c) Nothing is done
 - (d) None of these
- (viii) Tashkent declaration between India and Pakistan in 1966 by USSR was a:
 - (a) Conciliation
 - (b) Mediation
 - (c) Arbitration
 - (d) None of these
- (ix) Geneva convention for POWs was signed in:
 - (a) 1949
 - (b) 1952
 - (c) 1945
 - (d) None of these
- (x) Armed Attack on enemy fall under:
 - (a) Retortion
 - (b) Reprisal
 - (c) Intervention
 - (d) None of these
- (xi) Briand-Kellog pact was signed in Paris in:
 - (a) 1923
 - (b) 1928
 - (c) 1945
 - (d) None of these
- (xii) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by:
 - (a) Geneva convention
 - (b) Vienna Congress
 - (c) UN General Assembly in 1948
 - (d) None of these
- (xiii) ‘Truce’ is:
 - (a) Agreement of ceasefire
 - (b) Peace Treaty
 - (c) Agreement of exchange of Prisoners of War
 - (d) None of these
- (xiv) Concept of State will was first time given by:
 - (a) Hegel
 - (b) Grotious
 - (c) Bynkershoek
 - (d) None of these

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- (xv) If a Pakistani citizen is involved in counterfeiting US currency, US can claim Jurisdiction over him on the basis of principle of:
- (a) Subjective Territoriality (b) Objective Territoriality
(c) Extra-Territoriality (d) None of these
- (xvi) Charge' d Affairs, appointed in a foreign state has to report to:
- (a) Head of State (b) Head of Government
(c) Foreign Office (d) None of these
- (xvii) Charter of International Criminal Court was adopted in:
- (a) Rome Conference 1998 (b) Geneva Convention
(c) General Assembly (d) None of these
- (xviii) Genocide Convention 1951 protects the:
- (a) Smaller minority groups (b) Prisoners of War
(c) Non-combatants (d) None of these
- (xix) Extradition means:
- (a) Capturing a Criminal (b) Exchange of Diplomats
(c) Exchange of Criminals to other State (d) None of these
- (xx) International Court of Justice can exercise its Jurisdiction on:
- (a) All disputes between States (b) With consent of any one party
(c) With consent of all Parties (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.
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- Q.2.** Give such a definition of International Law which could cover all the modern trends in it? **(20)**
- Q.3.** Discuss the concept of Neutralization. How is it done? Explain the Rights, Duties and Guarantees given to a Neutralized State. **(20)**
- Q.4.** Define Recognition. Differentiate between Defacto and Dejure Recognition. **(20)**
- Q.5.** What is meant by 'Subjects of International Law' Justify Individuals as subject of International Law by giving appropriate examples. **(20)**
- Q.6.** Discuss various modes of Acquisition of Territorial Sovereignty by the states acknowledged in International Law. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Give an account of the efforts of international community to protect the civilian population from the effects of war. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Discuss in detail amicable means for settlement of international disputes. **(20)**
